

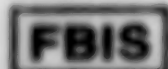
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25 April 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 117



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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25 April 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

INDONESIA'S MOCHTAR OFF TO SEA LAW TALKS, NOTES VIETNAM'S THACH VISIT

Invitation Issued

BK261434 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja today left for New York to attend the ninth session of the International Law of the Sea Conference, which will last until 3 April. Before his departure, Minister Mochtar revealed that the forthcoming visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach next July has nothing to do with the talks concerning the sea boundary between Indonesia and Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach's visit is at Indonesia's invitation, and talks concerning the boundary of the two countries will be continued in formal talks which have been held several times in the past. Touching upon the proposed visit next month of the president of the 34th UN General Assembly, Minister Mochtar said that this visit is in the framework of his visits to several Asian countries.

Shelf's Boundary Difference

BK251546 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Indonesia has invited Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for talks on settling differences between the two countries over the continental shelf boundary. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said his Vietnamese counterpart is expected in Jakarta in July. He said they would continue the talks on the question and other bilateral matters.

CSO: 5200

HEARD ISLAND SCIENTISTS TO WATCH FOR SOVIET SHIPS

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 16-17 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

AN Australian expedition which leaves for Heard Island in the Indian Ocean later this month will watch for Soviet activity in the area.

It will be the first mission in nine years to the Australian territory which has areas rich in marine life and mineral resources.

The expedition leader, Mr Con Deenstra, of the Division of National Mapping, said yesterday the mission would carry out surveillance of any foreign fishing vessels in the area, 4000km south-west of Perth.

"A report will be compiled on all vessels we come across," Mr Deenstra said.

Soviet trawlers have been attracted to the area by vast quantities of a shrimp-like krill.

Plans for the surveillance have taken on greater significance following a statement on January 9 by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, on the relationship with the Soviet Union following the Afghan crisis.

The Prime Minister said then that all arrangements and agreements with the Russians over fisheries matters were "indefinitely suspended" making it clear

that Soviet fishing boats were not welcome in Australian waters.

The mission, comprising scientists and personnel from the Department of Science and the Environment, the Division of National Mapping and the Department of Transport, will leave aboard the lighthouse supply ship Cape Pillar on February 29.

It will include a geologist, a botanist, four scientists and a marine biologist.

SOVIETS TO BE INVITED TO CANBERRA FISHING TALKS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 27 Feb 80 p 3

[Report from P. J. Young]

[Text]

SOVIET officials will be invited to attend a fisheries conference in Canberra later this year despite a ban on bilateral contacts imposed last month by the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser.

The conference, tentatively scheduled for May 13, will finalise the ways in which 13 nations, including Australia, will share fishing rights in the Antarctic region.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said last night the invitations would not violate Mr Fraser's announced bans because the conference was multi-lateral.

The ban only extended to bilateral fisheries contacts, he said.

"The position is that with the Antarctic treaty, the Soviet Union is a consultative party and would have to be invited to the conference."

The ban on Soviet officials was aimed "at very senior members of their bureaucracy ... I don't see that the conference would come into conflict with that," the spokesman said.

Australia is claiming about 42 per cent of the Antarctic, making it the chief claimant among the participating nations, which will include Britain, Japan, France, New Zealand, South Africa, and Chile.

A document, to define management of the fishing of krill, a small shrimp, as well as squid and other marine species, has come under fire from the conservation group, Friends of the Earth.

Mr Michael Kennedy, NSW co-ordinator for the group, said last night the document so far had "left the way clear for massive over-exploitation by Russia, Japan and others".

Under its terms to date, fishing in the Antarctic would be "a free-for-all", with no catch limits set for the first six years.

Mr Kennedy criticised the secrecy surrounding the document.

The Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said the text was still being negotiated and public release at this stage would "run completely counter to normal diplomatic procedure".

INDIAN OCEAN, PACIFIC FISHERY GROUPS MEET IN PERTH

Warning on Heavy Hauls

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Feb 80 p 28

[Text] Heavy catches of very small southern bluefin tuna off WA could lead to overfishing before they reached a reasonable size, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's fisheries department.

"This exploitation, if unchecked, could cause a fall in the total yield, it said.

"The FAO's warning was given in a report of the state of tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

"It formed the basis of discussion on tuna management by members of the Indian Ocean and Indo-Pacific Fishery Commissions in Perth yesterday.

About 50 delegates from more than 20 countries took part.

After the meeting, which will continue till tomorrow, there will be a meeting of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission in Perth next week.

"The report said that tuna fisheries could need management programmes as a result of biological overfishing through the taking of immature fish or where the adult stock was so reduced that there was a fall of young replacements.

Economic overfishing was also a risk when the costs of fishing increased out of proportion to the increase in the amount and value of the catch.

"FACTOR"

A factor that could force the introduction of management programmes was the reduction of opportunities for new fishermen entering the industry.

The report said that in most tuna industries, biological overfishing was likely to be less serious than economic overfishing or the reduction of opportunities to new entrants, especially from developing countries.

Growth overfishing depended on the sizes of fish caught.

The long-line fisheries caught big fish which, with the possible exception of a southern bluefin in some feeding areas, were well above the size at which growth was balanced by natural mortality.

"These fisheries cannot cause growth overfishing and the total yield would be increased by fishing on somewhat smaller fish," the report said.

"Surface fisheries take a wider range of sizes, depending on the gear.

"Most take fish about or above the optimum size at first capture.

"However, there are few places where very small tuna are caught—the southern bluefin of WA and yellowfin in the Moro Gulf, in the Philippines.

"Heavy fishing of these fish could lead to growth overfishing and a drop in total yield from the stocks concerned."

The report said that control of growth overfishing depended on a reduction in the number of medium and small fish caught or on selective protection of undersize fish.

Anxiety had been expressed about the low numbers of spawning southern bluefin stock. Existing controls should be continued, possibly with further measures to avoid more reductions.

The report said that economic overfishing was always likely in tuna fisheries because of a big and growing world market for the species.

Reduced opportunities through reduced catch rates could be important to developing countries wishing to enter tuna fishing for the first time.

Bigger Catch Predicted

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Feb 80 p 27

[Text] Fish production in the Indian Ocean could probably be increased two or three times, the assistant director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's fisheries department, Mr K. Lucas, said yesterday.

Although the Indian Ocean was less rich in fish resources than other oceans, the annual catch was about 3.7 million tonnes, or six per cent of the world's marine fish production, he said.

Mr Lucas was speaking at the opening of the sixth session of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission in Perth yesterday.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the FAO, was officially opened by Mr Adermann, the Minister assisting the Federal Minister for Primary Industry.

Mr Lucas said that some areas of the Indian Ocean could be developed to produce significantly more fish while others were limited because of insufficient resources.

However, some of the Indian Ocean's living resources were already heavily fished or overfished.

Rational management of stocks was essential and management measures would need to be drawn up and put into effect without delay.

The IOFC had a special role in managing stocks including tuna and shrimps — particularly

where they were exploited by more than one country.

Mr Lucas said that the law of the sea, now being developed and codified, had established the principle of exclusive economic zones.

A number of Indian Ocean countries had already extended their jurisdiction over fisheries and the exclusive economic zones were giving coastal States control over all fishing in a wide zone off their coasts.

Few developing countries, however, had the human, physical, financial and institutional capabilities to take advantage of the new opportunities or to organise suitable management programmes for the resources over which they had jurisdiction.

NEW PROGRAMME

In response to requests from member countries, the FAO had drawn up a new programme to help developing coastal States in the management and development of fisheries in their zones.

Mr Adermann said that before and since Australia proclaimed its 200-sea-mile (370km) fishing zone on November 1 last year the Federal Government had been co-operat-

ing with the States in strengthening management and research organisations.

It had approved a number of feasibility fishing projects to identify new resources and help to develop the fishing industry.

The Australian zone would have common boundaries with those of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, France (New Caledonia) and New Zealand.

This, together with negotiations of fisheries agreements with other countries, meant that Australian fisheries management would be much more international in the future.

REPORT

An FAO fisheries department report to the meeting said that the Indian Ocean's biggest stocks of unexploited fish were mesopelagic species that lived in the middle layers of the waters of the northern Arabian Sea.

The mesopelagic group included a wide range of species distributed throughout the world's oceans.

So far it had been exploited only under ex-

ceptional circumstances, such as when fishermen took 40,000 tonnes of lantern fish off South Africa in 1973.

But in the northern Arabian Sea alone, the mesopelagic standing stock was estimated to be tens of millions of tonnes.

Catches could be increased in several areas.

Skipjack tonnages could be increased except possibly around the Maldives Islands, which already had a big skipjack fishery.

POTENTIAL

There was a potential for an expanded whitebait industry off southern India, several seabottom and open-water species in the major gulfs and smaller stocks of sea-going and off-shore bottom species off Kenya and Tanzania.

The bigger tunas were heavily exploited by long-line fisheries, as were shrimps in most areas and reef fishes in the western Indian Ocean.

Another FAO report said that management programmes should begin early to develop fisheries to their optimum level rather than trying to reduce the intensity of overfishing after over-expansion occurred.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

'HAPTONG' CITES JAPAN'S MINISTER ON SEA ZONE, SOUTH KOREAN FISHING

SK240250 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0242 GMT 24 Mar 80 SK

[Text] Tokyo, March 24 (HAPTONG)--Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kabun Muto has said it would be necessary for Japan to study whether to apply its 200-mile exclusive economic sea zone to South Korea in the light of "illegal" operations of Korean fishing boats off Hokkaido. Minister Muto made the remarks in a testimony before the upper house budget committee Saturday, saying that it was very regrettable that South Korean fishing boats continued to operate illegally off the Japanese coasts.

"The government would seek ways of settling the dispute during South Korea-Japan working-level fishery talks slated for early May in Seoul," minister Muto added. Minister Muto, however, said the application of the economic sea zone to South Korean fishermen should be considered through bilateral negotiations between the two countries and Japan could not enforce unilaterally the exclusive zone on the Koreans.

If Japan applies its economic zone to Korean ships, it will surely invite retaliation from Korea. Should Japan enforce it, Korea is certain to take restrictive steps against Japanese fishing boats off Korea's Tokto and Cheju islands.

CSO: 5200

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN DONATES VESSELS, RELATED EQUIPMENT TO KIRIBATI

OW211249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 21 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo March 21, KYODO--Japan is extending up to yen 500 million in aid to the Government of Kiribati, a South Pacific country, to provide fishing vessels and related equipment, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Notes on the donation were exchanged in Tarawa Friday between Japanese Ambassador to Fiji Hiroshi Ohtaka and Kiribati President Ieremia Tabai, the ministry said.

The Japanese aid will be used to provide a training vessel for the exploration of bonito fishing, another training vessel for coastal fishing development and exploration, equipment and materials for coastal fishing and facilities for improving the distribution network.

CSO: 5200

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN, KOREA JOINT PROSPECTING FOR OIL TO BEGIN IN MAY

OM230751 Tokyo EVOPD In English 0712 ONT 23 May 80 ON

(Para) Tokyo March 23 EVOPD--Japan and Korea are expected to begin joint boring for oil along the continental shelf lying between the two countries early in May at the earliest, according to informed sources. The sources said the Japanese concessionaire, Nippon Oil Exploration Co., which has negotiated with five Japanese fisheries organizations over compensation, has obtained their basic consent to the start of trial drilling in the area. They said negotiations have stalled due to the amount of compensation to be paid to the fisheries organizations.

Joint prospecting in the continental shelf's coastal sub-mining zone is starting a little more than six years following the signing early in 1974 by the two governments of an agreement for joint exploration and development of continental shelf oil and natural gas.

CNO: 3700

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

HANOI'S SPOKESMAN ON INDONESIA'S 200-MILE ZONE

OW271551 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 27 May 80 CW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27.--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has interviewed a Foreign Ministry spokesman here concerning the Vietnamese Government's attitude toward Indonesia's recent declaration of its 200-mile economic zone. The spokesman said: "The Vietnamese Government" on May 12, 1977 issued a statement on Vietnam's territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. Point 7 in the statement says: "The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will settle with the countries concerned, through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, in accordance with international law and practices, the matters relating to the maritime zone and the continental shelf of each country."

"In its statement on March 31, 1980, the Indonesian Government said it would be willing to negotiate with concerned countries to settle disputes arising from the declaration of Indonesia's 200-mile economic zone. This statement is consistent with Point 7 in the statement of May 12, 1977 of the Vietnamese Government, as follows that there is a basis for the two countries to discuss and satisfactorily settle their maritime."

CSO: 5200

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

THAI-BANGLADESH FISHING AGREEMENT PROTEST--India has protested to the Government of Bangladesh regarding the Bangladesh-Thai fishing agreement. The agreement describes Bangladesh's economic zone as extending up to 200 miles from the base line joining points at a depth of 10 fathoms in the sea. Replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha today, External Affairs Minister Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao said there is no justification for this unilateral declaration. He said we have also suggested to the Government of Thailand that they should not carry out fishing operations in any disputed area till such time as the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh has been settled by agreement. [Text] [BK280752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 3200

FISHERMEN SEEK HELP TO COUNTER FOREIGN FLEETS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Feb 80 p 3

[Report from Gary O'Neill]

[Text]

THE Australian Fishing Industry Council is pressing the Federal Government for major financial concessions to bolster the industry against foreign competition.

The council president, Mr P A Connell, said yesterday the council would ask the Government for special consideration in investment allowances, depreciation rates, lending policies for investment, and the continuation of the export expansion grant scheme.

Industry leaders will hold a series of meetings this week with the Minister for Primary Industry Mr Nixon, and other ministers and backbench committees.

The industry claims the Government gave away far too much to the Japanese in the 300 nautical mile agreement signed last year.

Mr Connell said by necessity Australian fishermen had developed inshore fisheries but were now faced with developing offshore fisheries or being wiped out.

He said this would entail Australian fishermen operating much larger, more expensive and more sophisticated vessels.

"We must catch up virtually overnight or let the foreign fleets take our resources," he said.

"We cannot catch up without the active support of federal and State governments, and that means money."

Meanwhile, the Queensland Cabinet is in trouble with its backbenchers over its decision to close the State's 40-year-old fish board.

State MPs, including Mr Angus Innes and Mr Terry White, yesterday met representatives of the Commercial Fishermen's Organisation at Liberal Party headquarters in Brisbane to discuss the board's future.

WEST AUSTRALIAN FISHING INDUSTRY PLANS EXPANSION

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 23-24 Feb 80 p 14

[Report by Steve Harvey]

[Text]

THE Indian Ocean Fishery Commission conference in Perth next week comes at an ideal time when the WA fishing industry is searching for new avenues of expansion.

Not that the industry is small now. Last year's catch totalled \$65 million making WA the leading State in Australia and exports of rock lobster alone fetched \$75 million making it second in the world only to South Africa.

The industry is now on the verge of a major expansion with the Government looking at squid fishing on the south and west coasts, tuna off the north-west coast, bottom fish on the North West Shelf and in the Great Australian Bight and octopus off the central-west coast.

The Premier, Sir Charles Court, said this week that the fishing industry would play a major part in WA's economy in the 1990s.

At the same time the Government is not afraid of overseas money being involved in the industry. Last year there were four fishing joint ventures involving overseas companies being looked at by the Government.

The projects involve bottom and mid-water trawling for fish off Port Hedland in the north and squid fishing in waters south of Fremantle, WA's main port.

The squid fishing venture according

to government sources is looking good and if it goes ahead will require a \$60 million to \$80 million investment for about 60 squid vessels and the associated plant.

There is a good market for the product in Japan.

The estimated return from such an industry would be in the region of \$20 million annually.

But it is not all plain sailing.

Some local professional fishermen are concerned that the increasing overseas involvement could destroy the local industry.

They have claimed in the past that fishing rights granted to Koreans and Taiwanese could kill the WA fishing industry and affect the tourist trade.

Lack of research is also a problem.

The Senate Standing Committee on Science and Environment was told in Perth in October that there was a case for expanding research into Australia's fishing resources.

But the trouble is that research is expensive and there is a reluctance on the part of both State and federal governments to commit the sort of money that is needed to keep research expanding at the same rate as the fishing industry.

These are some of the problems that the delegates from almost 20 countries will be looking at when they meet in Perth on Monday.

The WA Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife, Mr O'Connor, said issues to be discussed would include the state of fishing stocks, constraints to accelerated fishery development and tuna management.

INDIA

BRIEFS

OIL DRILLING--Drilling for oil in the Andaman Islands waters has begun. The oil and natural gas commission has chartered a U.S. vessel for this purpose. Drilling is 20 kilometers east of Port Blair. All India Radio Port Blair correspondent understands that the drilling will be over by May 31 this year. [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Mar 80 BK]

CSO: 5200

FISHERY OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS PLANS

BK240256 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Mar 80 BK

[Summary] "At 1500 on 29 February a working session was held at the Phnom Penh water resources office to discuss various questions and to transfer the Central Office of Water Resources back to the Ministry of Agriculture. Taking part in the meeting were Trade Minister Tang Saroem, Agriculture Minister Men Chhan, Agriculture Vice Ministers (Mau Phaok) and Kong Samol, Water Resources Office Head Chheng Kim Ton, representatives of the fishery offices in Phnom Penh and the provinces and some Vietnamese experts."

In his introductory speech, the trade minister said the main purpose of the meeting was to transfer the Central Water Resources Office to the Ministry of Agriculture. After the report of the office's head on the past year's fishery activities, fishery zones and the labor involved, a Vietnamese expert gave his impressions on the fishery project for 1980 which included fishing in Phnom Penh and the Tonle Sap great Lakes, organization of the state enterprise and purchase of land from the people. Then the signing of the transfer took place. The trade minister again took the floor to urge personnel to actively collaborate in the office's activities.

"At 1630, the meeting ended in a most joyful atmosphere."

CSO: 5200

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CUBA DENIAL OF NICARAGUAN COLLABORATION--The Cuban Government assured the Colombian Government that at no time has it supported Nicaragua in its claim over the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranillas and the islands of San Andres and Providencia. This was said by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, former Colombian ambassador to Cuba, said that Castro has not yet said anything regarding the conflict. The former ambassador was commissioned by Fidel Castro to inform the Colombian Government of this. She talked for 30 minutes with President Turbay Ayala at Narino Palace at noon today. Colombian officials have mentioned the fact that Nicaragua has been encouraged by Cuba to claim sovereignty over the aforementioned territories. [Text] [PA220311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA]

COLOMBIA-VENEZUELA TALKS--Cali--The deliberation of the third meeting of the joint Colombian-Venezuelan Commission on Marine and Submarine Delimitation will be resumed on Thursday. Valle Department Governor Jaime Arizabaleta Calderon will chair the opening ceremony in a special suite on the eighth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel where the talks will be held behind closed doors until 2 April. [Text] [PA241642 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA]

CSO: 5200

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM DISCOVERY--Quito, 11 Mar (AFP)--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) has discovered a new oil deposit in the northeastern Amazon region, only about 20 km from the Colombian border. The well, drilled by CEPE technicians, is called Secoya 1 and produces 6,200 barrels a day. CEPE plans to drill 50 wells in the eastern Amazon region during a 24-month period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA]

CSO: 5200

STATE FISHING ENTERPRISE PLANS TO INCREASE CATCH

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 28 Feb 80 pp 2, 7

[Interview with Makka A.A. al-Yasiry, director general of the State Enterprise for Sea Fishing by Hussein M. al-Kaabi--date and place not given]

[Text] Fishing Industry in Iraq has witnessed a tangible development during the past twelve months, especially, after reorganizing an enterprise specialized in sea fishing, which uses the most modern vessels and advanced equipment of fishing.

In an interview with Mr Makki A.A. al-Yasiry, the Director General of the State Enterprise for Sea Fishing, who has pointed out in details the following main tasks of such vital institution saying:

The State Enterprise for Sea Fishing which is directly affiliated to the State Organisation for Fisheries Organisation for Fisheries has been re-organized according to law No (6) of the year 1979. Though Iraq is not a marine country, it occupies a very good position among fishery nations in the world. This is so, because of the developed methods used in fishing today in Iraq.

Concerning Iraqi fleet, Mr Makki has explained that, Iraqi fleet has been greatly developed in few past years. Today, it includes fifteen fishing vessels of different sizes and capacities, for instance, there are four big vessels with a capacity of (750) tons of frozen fish, six medium vessels with a capacity of (150) tons, and four small vessels with a capacity of (70) tons of frozen fish as well. Moreover, there are a number of carriers for conveying frozen fish and fish powder with a capacity of 1750 tons.

These carriers, are also used for providing fishing vessels with fuel, food and technical equipment and new crew in case of replacement.

In addition to the mentioned vessels and carriers, there is a plan for buying another carrier during this year. The D.G. went on to say that most of these vessels and carriers are provided with, up-to-date fishing equipment as well as skilled and technical fishermen.

Recently, a plan was set to replace foreign crew with Iraqis, whose number has been increased markedly during 1979; while at the beginning of this year the increase became 33%, in cooperation with the Arab Gulf Academy for Sea Transport which provides us with Iraqi cadres of various specializations.

Our Vessels and Fishing Places

As for this point the D.G. has explained, that fishing places are numerous and various as well. But our vessels are fishing in certain places according to a working plan put in advance. However, we are fishing according to international agreements known for all nations concerned.

Our fishing areas are concentrated in the Atlantic Southeast regions and in the northern parts of the Arab Gulf.

The D.G. has further added, that the plan of this year aims at increasing the gain to 20,000 tons of frozen fish annually. This, in fact, depends on looking for new fishing places in future.

The future plan of the enterprise: Mr Makki has pointed out that the State Enterprise for Sea Fishing has many activities relating to the field of fishing such as, preparing new technical cadres by sending them abroad for training in order to acquire as more experience as possible in their specialization. [as printed]

Moreover, there is a continuous cooperation between the Enterprise, and the Arab Academy for Marine Studies as well as the College of Agriculture, (Department of Fish), Basrah University, in this respect.

Accordingly, tangible steps have been taken to employ the graduates of the mentioned colleges, as a result of the great elaboration that had happened in the field of fishing industry in Iraq during the last few months.

Recently, a number of studies are conducted for producing oil from certain kinds of fish, to be used for industrial purposes, and exporting the other kinds abroad, according to this year plan.

Also, several steps have been taken to find out new further fishing places by the actual participation of the State Organisation for Fisheries in the joint Arab activities, concerning fishing for the sake of solving the problem of bottleneck in the fishing areas.

On the other hand, the D.G. has stated that there is a joint working plan between the State Organisation and the Arab Company for Fishing concerning the Gulf Survey Project.

In this regard, the State Enterprise for Fishing thought of preparing a working on which fishing places are to be distributed. [as printed] Such an idea relies on the results of the Project of Gulf Survey and the number of fishing vessels as well as the number of the Enterprise experts and researchers.

In order to carry out the year plan fully, the Enterprise is going to apply new methods in case of replacing crew by means of airplanes. In conclusion, the D.G. has said: We are exerting every effort to realize fruitful results in such a new field of fishing industry and this reflects our real contribution in the national development plans of our country which also represents the aspirations of the 17th July Revolution.

CSO: 5200

FISHING: PILLAGE OF AFRICA CONTINUES

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 25 Feb 80 pp 82, 88-90

[Article by Raymond Morineau and Jean-Philippe Riviere: "The War of the Seas Has Begun"]

[Excerpts]

MAJOR MARITIME NATIONS
CLASSIFIED BY SURFACE AREA
(in square kilometers)
OF THEIR ECONOMIC ZONES (*)

	Land Surface	Economic Zone
United States	9,363,353 metropolitan overseas	7,624,782 8,287,200 15,911,982
Great Britain	244,813 metropolitan overseas	939,816 9,616,396 10,556,212
France	551,000 metropolitan overseas	340,290 9,922,810 10,263,100
Australia	7,686,810 metropolitan overseas	6,988,086 2,668,000 9,656,086
New Zealand	268,685 metropolitan overseas	4,820,490 1,651,000 6,471,490

	Land Surface	Economic Zone
Indonesia	1,904,345	5,394,366
Canada	9,363,353	4,699,100
USSR	22,402,000	4,478,490
Japan	369,793	3,850,920

SOME AFRICAN NATIONS

	Land Surface	Economic Zone
Madagascar	587,041	1,288,656
Mauritius	2,096	1,179,900
South Africa	1,221,037	1,014,030
Somalia	637,657	780,786
Equatorial Guinea	28,051	282,492
Morocco	446,550	277,362
Liberia	111,369	229,140
Tanzania	939,701	222,642
Ghana	238,537	213,066
Nigeria	923,768	210,330
Senegal	196,192	205,200

(*) The Economic Zone is the marine area to 200 nautical miles out from its coast. Each nation has the exclusive right to exploit it.

3. Fishing: The Pillage of Africa

In theory, the extension of sovereignty of the coast nations out to the 200 nautical mile limit henceforth places large stocks of fish under well-defined jurisdictions. Practice, however, shows that although the biological resources contained in the oceans and seas whet a lot of appetites, they are of little benefit to the coastal nations directly concerned. Even if the known figures are approximate*, it is estimated that the total annual marine catch is 61 million tons--30 million for the Pacific Ocean, 27 million for the Atlantic, and a little over 4 million for the Indian Ocean. The 23 nations of the African Continent bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and the 10 nations and archipelagos of the same continent bordering on the Indian Ocean do not escape what has become the rule in fishing: the Soviet, Japanese, South Korean, Polish and Taiwanese companies carve themselves out the best part. They themselves find European companies nipping at their heels.

* An exact estimate is impossible. The countries engaging in intensive industrial fishing generally refuse to report either the volume of their catch or their preferred fishing areas, as well as the species caught. In addition, the figure of 61 million tons--total annual catch in all oceans--is a "low estimate," because it has been determined that the level of total fish catch is tending toward 100 million tons (1978 estimate) and because it is difficult to precisely evaluate the volume of fish caught by hand methods.

The new law is force in the so-called PLO blue zone, like the official warnings of governments of the coastal nations aiding at diminishing the pillage of portions of ocean which are under their sovereignty, have not prevented this general plundering from increasing. Thus, of the catches made off the coast between Gibraltar and Dakar, 65 percent were by non-African ships. The survey study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on this zone and covering the period from 1971 to 1977 couldn't be clearer: the ships of the CEE (East European "common market") nations got 38 percent of the total catch in 1977 versus 30 percent in 1971; then came the Japanese, Spanish, Greek, French, etc. fishing companies.

On the average, for the last 6 years, of the 3 million tons of fish caught annually off the coast of the Gibraltar-Dakar zone, more than 2 million tons traveled in the refrigerated holds of non-African ships. For the catches made off the shores located between the south of Dakar and the southern tip of the African Continent, 46 percent once again were by fishing companies of the CEE nations--with a very clear Soviet preponderance--versus 21 percent 7 years ago. In this zone, one has recently begun noting a continually more visible Japanese and South Korean presence.

In addition, the two fishing zones considered to be the richest on the Atlantic coastline of Africa are the ocean floors located off Western Sahara and Namibia. But, since the law of these two countries is not established, control and surveillance of their maritime space is virtually non-existent. Hence, an even greater pillage of resources for the benefit of non-African nations.

For the African nations and archipelagos bordering the Indian Ocean, the situation is the same. In this region, except for the Republic of India which gets between 25 and 28 percent of the catches, Japanese, Taiwanese, South Koreans and Soviets take the largest catches. In fact, out of nearly 4 million tons of fish caught each year in this ocean, the 30 African nations and archipelagos concerned took barely 10 percent of the catch. What is paradoxical is say the least when one knows, for example, that two of the three archipelago nations of the African Continent, Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles--which together have just 1,100 square kilometers of land surface--each have a marine space which a lot of the world's nations would envy: more than one million square kilometers!

Not having the means of taking best advantage of the stocks of fish under their jurisdiction and, in general, poorly equipped to exercise a surveillance worthy of the name--which would require fast scout ships or cutters, small planes and helicopters continually "covering" the fishing zone, radar, etc.--the African nations are trying by various means, to get some benefit from their maritime potential: either by issuing licenses payable in hard currency or requiring offset investments; or other possible trying to set up joint maritime exploitation operations within the framework of cooperation agreements. Sometimes certain nations sign--almost rarely, one might say--so-called reciprocity agreements. Purely theoretical, since nobody has ever seen an African nation tread off the European, Japanese, South Korean or Soviet coasts.

Despite the efforts made in recent years by numerous African nations to invest in the area of fishing (shipyards, creation of maritime trade schools, specialized sections in the universities, establishment of refrigerated warehouses, construction of fish processing plants, packing plants, etc.), the bottom line is rather poor for the whole of the continent. Certainly, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Seychelles, Senegal and Madagascar may with reason expect to gather certain fruits in several years from a determined development with regard to fishing. But the general trend remains a subject for pessimism, since the real contest which has been joined in recent years for the exploitation of the biological resources of oceans and seas between the fishing giants and rest of the third world nations--schematically between north and south--is an unequal.

A few figures amply illustrate these statements. The consumption of fish in Japan per person per year is 50 kilos; in Europe (including the Soviet Union) it varies between 19 and 30 kilos, whereas in the African nations it is between 8 and 20 kilos (if one excludes, of course, the very special case of the Seychelles archipelago.)

As for the fishing giants, Japan and the Soviet Union, the scarcity of arable surface in the one case, and the lack of profitability--if not the complete failure--of agriculture in the other results in the fact that, for these two countries, producing a ton of livestock costs two to three times more than catching a ton of fish. The requirement for marine origin proteins is thus 80 percent met for the Soviets and almost the same for the Japanese as a result of fishing in foreign waters. Nearly 90 percent of the Japanese catch is reexported, while in the Soviet Union its processing into flour or other byproducts is continually increasing. For them, as for the "giant dwarfs," South Korea and Taiwan in particular--from which 60 to 70 percent of the fish catch is reexported--fishing is like a real easy operation. As the minister of fishing of one African government put it, "the trailers of these countries are only waves hiding the surge." They are followed by the factory ships dedicated solely to processing the fish or even, for the Japanese, canning it; finally come the specialized repair vessels.

Moreover, since, as everyone knows, the Indian Ocean is on the oil route, it happens more often than one might think that Japanese vessels are refueled in mid-ocean. In concrete terms, when they leave the ports of Yamaguchi (port of departure for the Atlantic fishing fleet), Sakai (for the Indian Ocean), Osaka-Kobe, Sendai, Nagoya, Kure (Japan), Pusan, Incheon (South Korea), and Kaohsiung (Taiwan) for the great fishing expeditions, the vessels are assured of returning with their holds full. Aware that fishing off the coast of Western Europe is becoming more and more costly, these various nations have--and will have--more and more inclination to fish more where surveillance is less effective: in plain terms, off the coasts of the nations of the Third World and mainly off the countries of the African Continent.

All that has grave consequences, not only for the economies of the nations whose riches are stolen, but also for the species which are caught in too great quantities. Out of 20,000 species of fish said to be "edible," a mere

even provide 70 percent of the total world catch. Among these, the anchovies and their family (Engraulidae) provide 24 percent of the world total. Next come the herrings, sardines (Clupeidae), and the cod and pike (Gadidae). It must also be noted that 80 percent of the fish caught come from well-defined zones: northwest and northeast Pacific Ocean, northwest and northeast Atlantic Ocean, coasts of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Mauritania and Namibia, east China Sea, and certain specific spots in the Indian Ocean.

FAO biologists have been sounding the alarm for several years now: the stocks of octopus, cuttlefish, squid--to name only a few species--are over-exploited. And here one touches the basic problem with regard to fishing: management of stocks. In destroying one or a couple of species by keeping them as a preferred fish product, one thus breaks with certainty an equilibrium. And there again, the specialists are very clear: you could not fish intensively and continually in places where fish could not manage to feed on other animals.

A scientific and systematic study of the marine bottom--beginning with a precise knowledge of the environment--requires considerable resources which unfortunately the third world nations, especially the African states, do not have at their disposal. Becoming involved logically for the most urgent needs, the FAO and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are presently financing a number of African nations in the form of technical assistance for areas as diverse as hand fishing equipment, improvement of shipyards, aquaculture, and coordination of regional administration activities for statistics, biology and, in general, for the evaluation of stocks.

However, let us not be fooled. Despite the efforts accomplished, the fishery resources currently being pillaged by you-know-who will not soon benefit their real owners. Moreover, in the critical area of scientific research on the sea, the long leads gained by the economic powers and superpowers over the third world nations--who have in common, however, the greatest maritime areas--are not about to be reduced.

9700
CIB: 9800

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REGIONAL MEETING ON GULF OF GUINEA--Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Michel Anchouey officially opened yesterday the regional meeting on fishing in the Gulf of Guinea in Libreville. Delegations from Gabon, the People's Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea are present at this meeting, as well as a delegation from the EEC, represented by its resident delegate, Mr Teissonniere. Delegates from Cameroon and Sao Tome and Principe are awaited in the afternoon. This meeting will give the opportunity to the various delegates to deal with many important questions regarding marine resources and exploitation. They will analyze the problems of the composition, localization and size of the stocks, the size of the present catch and the possibility to increase it, the risks of overfishing, and existing uncertainties, particularly in connection with the delimitation of coastal waters, the optimum management of resources, etc. The participants will also deal with the thorny issue of rules and regulations in the fields of fishing and the law of the sea and with the question of the development of fishing projects in the Gulf of Guinea. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 5200

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAWS NEEDED TO COMBAT DUMPING WASTE IN NORTH SEA

Bonn RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT in German 29 Feb 80 p 16

[Article by Lorenz Thalmann: "Everybody Dumps His Waste"]

[Text] Environmental protection on land is a problem but at sea it becomes a farce, as long as nobody is responsible for it.

A large industrial concern sold its waste chemicals and had them shipped to Singapore--a thoroughly legal process. About the further fate of the chemicals only one thing is known--they never arrived in Singapore. All indications, however, suggest that the bothersome refuse was dumped overboard in the North Sea. This was a concrete example of many cases that were recently described at the first joint colloquium of scientists and jurists regarding contamination of the sea, held recently in Bremerhaven.

The watery refuse removal does not even have to be as shrouded in secrecy as the case of the shipment to Singapore. Refuse gets into the sea off the FRG coast in a perfectly legitimate, officially tolerated manner: It is simply dumped into the open sea. The breadth and depth of the ocean discreetly camouflage the amounts and the degree of danger introduced. The cheapest and quickest way of getting rid of industrial garbage is called "Verklappung" [cover-up].

Entire tankerloads of diluted sulfuric acid and of iron sulfides from the Titanwerk in the Weser estuary are dumped by special permit into the North Sea from special ships. Hamburg has its settled sewage sludge dumped into the sea near the Elbe estuary. Similar plans are currently afloat in Bremen, Bremerhaven, the Cuxhaven. At the same time thousands of sea birds are dying near the coasts; an ever increasing number of fish species is showing detrimental changes.

Nets cast out in the Titan region caught a frighteningly large number of such animals, but fishermen in other parts of the ocean count on an average of 5 percent of sick fish. Random samples from the ocean have resulted in the most common illnesses: continuously cancerous growths, tumors on skin

and gums, internal poisoning, virus infection and indications of paralysis. Even contortions and shortening of the spine, and deformations of the skeleton occur.

As the sea birds and seals consume their primary diet, fish, they inevitably also swallow the "blessings" of civilization--chemicals in all variations. A 2-year research project on 91 animal species in the Bay of Heligoland resulted in a lengthening of confirmed industrial poisons: Lindan, Heptachloroepoxy, Dieldrin and Endrin are but a few of the terms that are joined by even more dangerous ones: the wood preservative pentachlorophenol, and DDT, that has gained entry into the biological cycle in spite of prohibition.

A deposit of DDT exceeding the safety margin tenfold was discovered in a kittiwake. And the values set down in the "maximal permissible schedule" had been exceeded a hundredfold in the case of one kingfisher.

Will the North Sea Soon Become Biologically Upset?

Oceanographers believe at the present that there are still very many organic compounds in the ocean that have not yet been detected. But they could not say what compounds are specifically in question, even though new discoveries are made constantly. And the legal experts can hardly keep up with the listing of harmful chemicals in international agreements. The knowledge of the factors that are systematically infesting the North Sea is constantly being pieced together, however. To be sure, the salt loads from the Weser and Elbe disappear somewhere on the high seas, and even the pollution of the Rhine can intermittently be traced only as far as Heligoland. But it cannot be denied that permanent oil fields are floating on the most important shipping routes, and are constantly being "replenished." But how sick is the North Sea really? Does it run the danger of losing its life, as the latest alarmist cries from ecologists, oceanographers and fishery experts uniformly indicate?

The 9 million tons of sewage sludge dumped every year--including the highly poisonous cadmium and mercury--as well as 20,000 railroad cars full of poisonous industrial wastes seem to prove the suspicions. But the natural scientists face difficulties when queried as to how dangerous the poisonous wastes actually are. It is proven that waste waters and sludge cause earlier damage in the shelf oceans such as the North Sea (because of the small depth) than, say, in the 5,000 meter deep Atlantic Ocean. But the North Sea contains a total of 54 billion tons of water. Can the chemists detect traces of chemicals in such a mass of water? The processes today are at a stage "that a gram of a substance among more than a million other substances in the same degree of dilution can be detected in a million tons of ocean water," was the amazing reply to that question on the Bremerhaven colloquium.

On the other hand, it was also said, "the degrees of concentration achieved in the ocean to date do not yet cause any acute symptoms of poisoning

among sea animals, but lie considerably under that threshold." Symptoms of chronic poisoning can already be diagnosed at one-tenth to one-thousandth of the lethal dose. It must be remembered, that harmful substances concentrate rapidly in organisms. For example, hexachlorobenzol (HCB) is enriched in animals 8,000-10,000 fold.

Environmental Protection of the Oceans Is a Farce

A general diagnosis of the "patient" North Sea is hardly possible at the present time. Oceanography, being a relatively young discipline, cannot afford that, especially since comparisons to previous measurements are lacking. "From 1968 to 1978 one problem of ocean pollution after another was recognized, methodically analyzed and designated to be either harmful or harmless," stated the director of the Institute for Oceanography, Prof Sebastian Gerlach, and added that "up to now the basic question has never been asked, even though it is important not only for the oceans but also to everybody, since it concerns air, fresh water and food--namely, have the conditions in the last decade become better or worse, and what will the situation be in 10 years?"

Professor Gerlach called for long-term investigations stretching over 20 years, and carried out by a federal institute specially created for that purpose. This is the only way to create a detailed data system concerning marine biology--similar to the base already possessed by the meteorologists to enable them to detect climatic changes in retrospect.

But all research activity regarding the degree of pollution in the North Sea will have no practical value if the persecution of pollution cases is handled as lackadaisically as has been the case. To be sure, environmental protection on land is already a problem (and often unrealistic). And the problem on the seas becomes almost a farce, since international conventions lack effect. The principle of the freedom of the seas gives everyone the right to dump whatever he wants--excepting the elastically formulated and unenforceable exceptions.

A first alliance between oceanographers and environmental jurists was delineated at the Bremerhaven colloquium. An indication for that could be found in the charges that Bremen Prof Otto Backes directed at the environmental protection agencies: "The small polluter is hanged, the large one is set free!" He said that summonses were not served, that the prosecutors could be fooled by the large firms. Evident violations were causing not confrontation but cooperation, and the criminal law was thus undercut.

The suspected reason for the reluctance was seen in the charge that the government itself is often the guilty party or is in various ways a participant in the crime (and the industry thus has no reason not to act in a similar manner.) According to the slogan that a thief does not steal from another there is of course no question of initiating proceedings against colleagues of other or supervisory agencies. Instead of clear prohibitions there are further negotiations, and thus also further unauthorized

introduction of waste waters. "It's better to have no environmental legislation than this kind," charged Professor Beckes. His proposal, not open to compromise, was the "creation of agencies specializing exclusively in controls, or to make the officials liable for not proffering charges for illegal actions."

9240

CSO: 5200

JOINT NORDIC FISHERIES RESEARCH AIDS HAKE QUOTA DECISIONS

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 27 Feb 80 p 18

[Text] "It should be possible to increase the hake catch around Iceland considerably and it would be realistic to aim for an at least 200,000 ton catch annually "are among the concluding words in a report from the Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories regarding hake research last year. As for sale possibilities, the report says that there seems to be a considerable market in the Nordic countries and elsewhere for dried small fish for pet food, and a large market in Nigeria for small stock-fish for human consumption. The production of hake stock-fish is the most profitable one.

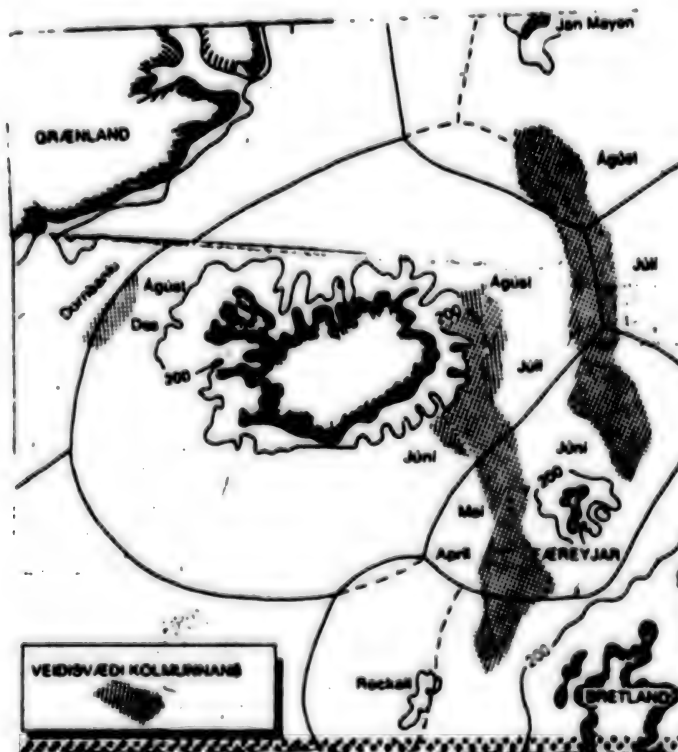
Sigurjón Arason has compiled this report about the research and experiments with hake. During the last 4 years the Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories have been instrumental in conducting extensive research in possible ways to better utilize the hake. This research has mainly been directed towards the processing of hake for human consumption. This research has also been a part of the plan to improve the utilization of various fish-stocks which have been underutilized and thereby spread the operation over more fish-stocks than currently is being done. The hake is of the cod family and a mature 3-year-old hake is about 30 cm long. The average weight is about 175 grams in the fall but only 125 grams in the spring. The spawning grounds of the hake are mostly northwest of the British Isles during March and April. After the spawning period the majority migrates to the feeding grounds in the north. From April till June the hake can be caught off the coast of Scotland and the Faeroe Islands and by the end of June it has migrated to the fishing banks east of Iceland where it can be caught through August. The report says that it is likely that hake can be caught through the fall on both sides of the 200 mile limit northeast of the country.

The size of the fish-stock spawning in the North-Atlantic is estimated to be about 10 million tons and the annual catch from the stock could amount to at least 1.5 million tons. The Icelanders' quota could amount to at least 200,000 tons if properly executed, says the report. It also emerges from the report that last year a total of over a million tons of hake was caught, of which the Russians caught about 600,000 tons in the Norraust-urðjup just outside the Icelandic 200 mile limit.

A little over a year ago an extensive joint Nordic hake research was started on behalf of Nordforsk, to be finished in August of this year. The participants are from Norway, the Faeroe Islands and Iceland with indirect participation from Denmark and Sweden. Participating on Iceland's behalf are the Icelandic Fisheries Laboratories and the Marine Research Institute. The Nordic Science Fund gave a grant to this research in the amount of 1,395,000 Danish kroner; Iceland's share was 265,000 Danish kroner towards processing experiments or 19.6 million Icelandic krónur at the present exchange rate; and 100,000 Danish kroner or 7.4 million Icelandic krónur towards experiments with fishing-gear.

The main research on the Icelanders' behalf was conducted in July and August 1979; for this purpose the trawl-boat Óli Óskars RE and the dehydration plant Sæberg in Eskifjörður were rented. The Ministry of Fisheries rented the ship and both the Icelandic participants had facilities on board for their research.

In the concluding words of Sigurjón Arason's report it says that during the first years mixed fishing should be expected, that is a part of the hake catch from each trip would go for landings for making into oil; the other part would be processed for human consumption as there are not enough facilities on land to process fish for human consumption along with the uncertainty of the hake market in that respect.



Fishing Area for the Hake

NORWEGIAN UNILATERAL JAN MAYEN ACTION MAY MEAN CAPELIN WAR WITH ICELAND

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Mar 80 p 8

[Commentary by Morten Fyhn]

[Text] Last year when the question of a Norwegian 200-mile zone around Jan Mayen nearly led to a capelin war between Iceland and Norway, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund repeatedly stressed that the establishment of a fishing zone would take place only on the basis of an understanding with Iceland. In the Storting exactly one month ago, he stated that the line of the government remains unchanged. The goal is still to establish a zone. And the foreign minister added: "At the same time, we consider it important that a Norwegian zone be established in reasonable concert with Iceland."

But has the government actually changed its viewpoint? Yesterday, ARBEIDERBLADET wrote that Norway will aim at a one-sided expansion of its fishing limits if the coming negotiations with Iceland do not give any results. The statement went on to say that the government is prepared to adopt a much harder line toward Iceland this time than it was last year. It goes without saying that the statement in the government organ quickly led to a comment from Iceland in which the new minister of fisheries, Steingrímur Hermannsson, said that a one-sided Norwegian establishment of a zone will be met with protest.

But a one-sided Norwegian establishment of a zone will lead to more than a protest from Iceland. It will also result in a capelin war in the area, a demand to put in naval ships to protect Norwegian fishermen may be expected, and there will, moreover, be a great danger of a clash with Icelandic as well as Russian fishermen. There is no reason to believe that the Soviet Union will not also this year catch kolmule [a kind of cod (*Gadus poutassou*)] within the contemplated Norwegian Jan Mayen zone. Altogether, there are so many hardly favorable aspects associated with the unilateral establishment of a zone by Norway that the Icelanders have reason to believe that Norway is serious in assuring Iceland that the Norwegian government is aiming at reaching an agreement through negotiations, and that it far from wants a conflict.

The summer capelin fishing will probably start in July, and the introduction of measures to prevent overtaxing the capelin stock is greatly to the interest of both Iceland and Norway. This can only be done through the establishment of a Norwegian fishing zone around Jan Mayen. The inaugural statement of the new Icelandic government contained a passage to the effect that they aim at "seeking an agreement with Norway to secure Iceland's fishing rights at Jan Mayen and to protect the stock of fish in the area, and, furthermore, to safeguard Iceland's bottom of the sea rights in this area."

This statement has created justified optimism in Norway that a peaceful solution may be obtained. It is believed that it may be carried through by Norway getting Iceland's agreement to a fishing zone, by Iceland getting considerable fishing rights in connection with the quota negotiations, and possibly also by postponing tackling the final solution to the dividing line question between Iceland's zone and the Jan Mayen zone. As is well-known, the Icelandic Althing [legislature] has passed a law to the effect that the country's 200-mile zone shall apply in full in relation to Jan Mayen. Norway may conceivably be prepared to give up the demand for a center line as well as to request that Norwegian fishermen stay outside the disputed area between the two zones. The final element of a solution will be an agreement to the effect that it is only a question of a fishing zone around Jan Mayen and not an economic zone with the consequences this will have to the bottom of the sea and the continental shelf. The parties may here refer to the fact that the International Conference on the Law of the Sea has not concluded its work.

The new Icelandic government will probably be prepared to agree to a solution as outlined here because such a solution will involve considerable Norwegian concessions. To Norway, it may have an additional advantage not to endeavor to reach an agreement on a dividing line because this will also involve negotiations with Denmark through the EC on a dividing line to Greenland. But it may even be more important that it, undoubtedly, would be extremely unfortunate to give up the center line demand toward Iceland and Greenland at the same time as Norway is carrying on negotiations in Moscow on the dividing line in the Barents Sea. Even if the circumstances are not identical, the psychological effect cannot be underestimated.

Iceland's approval of a Jan Mayen zone against getting special rights in the area may, however, finally, prove to depend on the outcome of the quota negotiations regarding capelin. Last year, some kind of agreement was worked out, but, later in the year, Iceland changed its view on the quantity it considered justified to fish. This resulted in a Norwegian protest, to which Iceland responded by demanding that Norway refrain from all capelin fishing outside the Icelandic zone. The reasoning was that all capelin belongs to Iceland. If Norwegian fishermen will not get a reasonable capelin quota, it will become very difficult to avoid a conflict.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'PIRATE FISHING' OFF GREENLAND BY FRG ANGERS AUTHORITIES

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 20 Feb 80 p 1, 12

[Article by Philip Lauritzen]

[Text] The illegal catch of several million kroner's worth of cod by West German fishermen has been roundly condemned by all shades of the political spectrum in Greenland and by Minister for Greenland Jorgen Peder Hansen.

Nobody at all objects to calling the West German fishing operations out and out thievery, and Greenland Landsstyre chairman Jonathan Motzfeldt has proposed revoking the West Germans' licenses to fish off Greenland.

In the midst of such unanimous condemnation of the Germans however, there is disagreement between the Siumut and the Atassut, the dominating parties in Greenland politics, as to where to place the blame. Both parties condemn the Germans, but the Siumut view the extensive fish piracy as a problem for the European Community, because it constitutes a deliberate breach of the quotas promulgated by that body.

The Atassut on the other hand will not admit that the EC is to blame for the West German violations, and the party's chairman, Lars Chemnitz, stresses that the Community can not be held responsible for the crimes of one of its member states.

Out-and-out fraud

Following a meeting of the Greenland Landsstyre Monday, Motzfeldt said that the affair is a case of "nothing but thievery and out-and-out fraud" on the part of the Germans. "In other civilized countries you go to prison for this sort of thing," he said and continued, "It seems to me that this is a real strain on Greenland's relations with the EC because the Germans have always given the impression of being interested in upholding their agreements with Greenland. So it is not reassuring, when you consider all the other agreements that may be made in the future, for our people to see this sort of thing going on. There may be unfortunate consequences for the licenses that the West German trawlers are fishing under."

The Landsstyre chairman also availed himself of the opportunity to praise Bureau of Fisheries for its efforts and said that the people of Greenland should consider expanding the agency and supplying it with its own boats.

When the Greenland High Court hands down its first decision (expected Wednesday in the case of the trawler "Geeste"), the Landsstyre will carefully analyze the judgement and then approach the government.

The Landsstyre is reported to be very dissatisfied with the fact that the Prosecution has asked for a fine of only 200 000 kroner for illegal catches of about 5000 tonnes of cod, worth more than 2 million.

Theft of trade

Attasut opposition leader Chemnetz has said that his nationwide organization completely supports the Siunut criticism of the illegal fishing. "I think that the Landsstyre should react swiftly. The evidence is very clear and the violations so serious that an example must be made," he declared.

As to the Siunut's attack on the EC, he said that it was not fair. "If one member of the Landsting does something crooked," he said, "you can't accuse the whole Landsting."

The Greenland politicians are also being supported by Minister for Greenland Hansen, who told Greenland Radio News that the West German cod fishing is "just plain theft of trade."

"I have arranged with the chairman of the Landsstyre to discuss as soon as possible what steps beyond strictly courtroom measures should be taken in this matter," he said.

The minister will also discuss extending the powers of the Bureau of Fisheries with the Ministry of Defense. He will also "make representations" to the West German authorities through the Foreign Ministry.

The Greenland Minister was unwilling to say anything definite about revoking licenses. "But," he said before leaving Greenland on Monday, "that would certainly be the natural consequence."

Delays

The West German factory ship "Heidelberg," which had been seized Sunday evening, was proceeding on its way from the east coast of Greenland to Nuuk (Godthab), escorted by the Bureau's boat "Ingolf," but the vessels were encountering delays as a result of bad weather. They will not arrive at Nuuk until Thursday.

The trawler "Julius Pickenpack," which got away from the "Ingolf" Sunday evening, radioed the Royal Commission in Nuuk yesterday (Tuesday) that it

was outside Greenland waters, on an application to the German authorities to have the shipowners order the captain to comply with the Danish order to sail to Hush did not have its intended result.

The case against the first West German factory ship "Gemele," caught red-handed off Greenland's coast a week ago, continued today (Wednesday) in the Greenland High Court.

Germans deny charge

Copenhagen, Feb 18 (DPA) - Bruno Paechen, head of the West German company Deutsche Hochseefischerei, Copenhagen, denied on Tuesday that the factory trawler "Heidelberg" had too many cod on board. Paechen said that the Danish prosecutor was "wrong."

Paechen stressed that no quotas have been established at all for eastern Greenland, although there are regulations stating that cod may be taken only up to an amount equivalent to 10 percent of the simultaneous catch of redfish. The "Heidelberg" had about 200 tonnes of various kinds of redfish on board, and the cod catch made up only a small percentage, he maintained.

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GREENLAND COURT IMPOSES RECORD FINE ON FRG TRAWLER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 23 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] The High Court in Godthab fined the captain of the German trawler "Geeste" out of Bremerhaven 500 000 kroner for illegal fishing off Greenland. At the same time a cargo of fish filets worth 1 970 000 kroner was confiscated. The prosecutor had demanded the confiscation of 2.25 million kroner's worth.

The fine of 500 000 kroner is the highest that has ever been imposed for illegal fishing off Greenland.

The "Geeste" was only the first of three German trawlers to be seized for illegal fishing the other day. The other two trawler captains are now waiting for their cases to be brought before the court.

Greenland's Landestyre chairman Jonathan Motzfeldt will meet Sunday with Minister for Greenland Jorgen Peder Hansen to discuss seizing three West German fishing ships that have been fishing illegally for cod in Greenland waters.

The parties to the meeting will consider what countermeasures to take in order to prevent repetitions. Folketing member Otto Steenhold (Atassut) has suggested requiring foreign fishing vessels to put into harbor when arriving at or departing from Greenland.

Motzfeldt is taking part on Sunday in the Greenland homeland centenary in Hellerup. On Monday he will be in Godthab to open the spring sessions of the Landestyre and Landsting.

The West German Minister of Foods has expressed earnest regrets about the fishing episode and announced that the severest penalties will be demanded for those responsible.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRO 'PIRATE FISHING' MAKES GREENLAND EC MEMBERSHIP LESS LIKELY

Copenhagen INFORMATION 23 Feb 80 p 10

[Text] Although Minister for Greenland Jorgen Peder Hansen says that he is satisfied with the record-making fine received by a West German factory trawler for illegal cod fishing off Greenland, the head of the Greenland government, Landsstyre Chairman Jonathan Motfeldt, wants potentially even more severe punishments for fish piracy.

The skipper of the West German factory trawler "Geeste" out of Bremerhaven was fined 1/2 million kroner by the Greenland High Court on Friday, and 1.9 million kroner' worth of the illegal catch was confiscated at the same time.

That is the highest fine that has ever been imposed by a Danish court in such a case, but Motfeldt says that he would like to see the scope of the penalty increased.

In addition to the "Geeste," another West German trawler has been seized for illegal cod fishing off Greenland, and another one got away from the Danish inspection boat. The West German authorities have meanwhile promised to search it when it gets back and impose the highest penalty on the skipper if necessary.

On Tuesday the Landsstyre will discuss fish piracy at a meeting in Godthab, and an official recommendation to the Danish government is expected.

One of the subjects expected to be discussed is Greenland's relations with the European Community. The Landsstyre is considering introducing domestic procedures for inspecting vessels from EC countries that have access to the fishing grounds off Greenland.

The case of the West German trawler, which was taking cod under the pretence of catching redfish, has also affected relations between the EC and Greenland, which was forced against its will into the Community when Denmark joined.

This has to some extent caused concern in Danish government circles, and it

has been emphatically stated by the Ministry for Greenland that there is no question of differences with the EC in general, only a matter of putting a stop to the West German trawlers' illegal fishing operations.

Minister satisfied

Minister for Greenland Hansen says that it is good idea to have it established once and for all that the costs of engaging in such serious infringements will be high.

He also finds a cause of satisfaction in the unambiguous position assumed by the West German government in the matter of prosecuting the trawlers, which are guilty of violating the fishery regulations and which do not comply with the requirements of the Bureau of Fisheries.

"I would have expected it of the West German government at any rate. It is the kind of understanding needed to maintain confidence in inter-EC cooperation," says Hansen.

He also noted with satisfaction the good work of the Bureau of Fisheries, pointing out that it is impossible for inspections to be 100 percent effective, given the wide extent of the waters around Greenland. (RB)

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SHIPPING INSPECTORATE TIGHTENS STRAITS TRAFFIC RULES

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Feb 80 p 7

[Article by Jorgen D. Simonsen]

[Text] Danish waters are likely to see shipping traffic increasing to a point that will become dangerous to itself and to the environment, thinks Captain Horst Berthold, Chairman of the West German Kiel Canal Pilots' Association.

The Navigation Section of the Danish Ministry of Industry does not believe however that the problem is as serious as claimed. Furthermore, the national Inspectorate of Shipping has strict control over foreign ships that call at Danish ports.

More inspections

"More and more of the ships en route between the North Sea and the Baltic and that are poorly equipped from a technical standpoint are now sailing around the Skaw and through Danish waters to avoid a new safety check point at the entrance to the Kiel Canal," says Captain Berthold.

"We have no way of checking the international lanes in local waters, which are known to be open-access. But we are on the point of setting up very satisfactory inspection facilities just inside Community harbors where the Shipping Inspectorate has good relations with a large number of port authorities and can stop ships that are not in good condition," says Niels Bagge, Chief of the Navigation Section. "We can't do anything about the ships that will sail on to other Baltic ports, but even in that case there are plans in the offing for satisfactory opportunities for inspection." Anyway, I believe that the problem the Kiel Pilots are talking about is not very widespread and affects only a few ships."

200 a year

"We have intensified our inspection of foreign ships in Danish ports and hope to get up to 200 a year," says T. Funder, Director of the State Inspectorate of Ships. "In Northern Europe we have quite satisfactory

relations with the inspecting agencies of other countries, and we all exchange information about ships in bad condition. Last year we inspected 48 foreign ships. Eight of them were detained for major defects and flaws. In 27 other cases defects were discovered that we compelled repair of. Finally, there were 13 ships that we found nothing wrong with. But I really believe that I'm right in saying that we're glad that we started these inspections. They are going to turn out to be very useful," Funder concluded.

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ALTHING INTERPOLATES FOREIGN MINISTER ON SEA LIMIT, ROCKALL

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 26 Feb 80 p 35

[Text] Eðólfur Konráð Jónsson (Independence Party) inquired recently about what had been done to determine the outer boundary of the southern Icelandic continental shelf as required by a resolution of the Althing in December 1978; and if there had been any protest against the attempts of the British to take possession of Rockall and establish a unilateral fishery conservation zone around it.

Jónsson pointed out that the British had tried to take possession of Rockall with the intention of "extending domination over the sea-bed area that belongs to Iceland according to the International Regulations now being developed." Jónsson said that when the British ratified the Oslo Agreement concerning the fishery limits off Iceland (Regulation from 15 July 75) they thereby agreed that the economic zone would not extend beyond Rockall. This point of view has been repeated with a resolution put forth by the Independence Party in December 1978.

Jónsson said that unfortunately there were little news of how that resolution was enforced which was the reason for this question.

Answer From Former Foreign Minister

Foreign Minister Ólafur Jóhannesson said that officials had supplied him with answers to the questions that have arisen which were compiled during his predecessor's time in that ministry. He said these answers applied as well to Jónsson's other inquiry regarding cooperation with the Faeroe Islands within the province of the law of the sea and common interests of both nations.

It emerged from the minister's answer that no formal meetings had been held with representatives of the Faeroese government. The Icelandic delegation, however, had supported their view against demands from the British and the Irish regarding the zone in question. Hans G Andersen and Guomundur Pálmason had discussed these matters with the British and the Irish representatives and advocated our views. According to Article 121 of the draft

of the Law of the Sea Agreement, Rockall should not have an economic zone or a continental shelf; and no agreement was reached at the Law of the Sea Conference regarding the limits of the coastal states' continental shelf. In the minister's answer it is inferred that this resolution proposal "had not been passed and had been referred to the Administration."

No Action

Jónsson (Independence Party) thanked for the answers and regretted their content, or rather lack of content, which showed that exactly nothing had been done in the matter since 1978. Icelandic interests had not been protected in any way regarding this matter. The answers the present foreign minister had inherited from his predecessor had been almost a distortion.

Firstly it had been said that the proposal had not been approved. He referred to a speech Stéfan Jónsson delivered in the Althing (6 February 1979) where it was confirmed that "the leaders of the political parties had agreed with the first proponent (Jónsson) that the proposals would be approved in this manner. This is what is called in English "a gentlemen's agreement," and this was known, I am sure, to all members of the parliament and he agreed to it, believing that the proposals would be treated as if they had gone through parliamentary procedures." Furthermore, Jónsson quoted a letter from the British Embassy protesting that this was a resolution passed by the Althing, as obviously was the case in reality.

Jónsson maintained that this was of no less importance for the future interests of Iceland than the Jan Mayen case which had been difficult to bring to a just understanding. There are colossal rights involved if only to prevent "geological disturbance" which would endanger the Icelandic fishing banks. He deplored the inactivity of the two previous administrations and that of the foreign minister in this matter. It would be a serious matter if such rights were lost to the nation due to indifference, apathy and inactivity. He then gave a detailed account of the rights of Iceland and the Faeroe Islands regarding the law of the sea, the geological right and historical right in this significant zone and sea-bed and the many attempts through the years that the British and the Irish have made to catch our prize.

Althing Alerted

Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson (Peoples' Alliance) said that the present foreign minister did not have an enviable task in reading the answers compiled by his predecessor. Hopefully he would handle the case more efficiently. I want to thank Eyjólfur Konráð Jónsson for keeping the Althing alert to this matter. No other member of parliament has especially put himself out to define, in an appropriate and necessary manner, matters of this kind which concern the long term future interests of the nation. It should be appreciated and respected how devotedly this member of parliament has worked on these cases. It goes for both the Jan Mayen case and the much discussed southern margin of the continental shelf. I want to repeat that I hope

that Ólafur Jóhannesson will be able to handle these matters better as a foreign minister than did Benedikt Gröndal who did not seem to fully realize what the Icelandic interests were in the case.

Discussions Into the Day

Serious discussions about this matter were conducted for the major part of the day (19 February). Besides the aforementioned speakers who all spoke more than once, were the following: Pétur Sigurosson, Geir Hallgrímsson and Sighvatur Björgvinsson.

Geir Hallgrímsson (Independence Party) said that at Jónsson's request this matter would be on the agenda at the next meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee. He hopes for good cooperation between the parliamentary committee concerned and the Foreign Ministry. This involves a matter of such great interest that it should be possible to raise it above all party politics.

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NORWAY

NORTH SEA OIL ESTIMATES 'SHARPLY INCREASED'

WA211515 REUTER in English 1459 GMT 21 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Oslo, Norway, March 21, REUTER--Norway today sharply increased estimates of its recoverable offshore oil reserves and said it would earn 56 billion dollars in taxes and royalties over the next five years. A Finance Ministry spokesman said the earnings figure was based on Norway's plans to increase taxation on oil companies operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. Under existing tax rules the income is estimated at 46 billion dollars.

The Petroleum Directorate estimated the reserves south of the 62nd parallel at 4.5 to 5.5 billion tons of oil equivalents, compared with last year's estimate of 3.9 to 5.1 billion.

Oil Minister Bjartmar Gjerde told a press conference that reduced estimates of oil and gas reserves in the North Sea Ekofisk Field by the Phillips Petroleum Company yesterday did not affect Norway's estimates of oil reserves and income. "The estimates made by the companies have always been significantly higher than those of the Norwegian Government," Mr Gjerde said.

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END

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
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